A Committee of the best known and most implicitly trusted citizens of New-York respond to the letter of Dr. Bellows with earnest appeals to their fellowchizens for material aid. The plea for the delay in moving ferward the troops of the Union has partly been their physical inadequateness to the active life of the soldier. Let there be no shadow of excuse for it any longer. The people bate it is their power to so parity and strengthen the ranks, East, West, and th, that when the cry of "Forward to Richmond!" is raised by authority, such a strong and willing force as the world never saw bearing the banners of light will sweep manimously down to the atter and final extermination of treason and rebellion on Republican

REMEMBER THE VETERANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane. Six: While we are patricically employed in raising money for the families of twose gone forth to defend as against diabolical treason, let us not forget those who served us in 1812, leaving them to beg or to eke out a bare subsistence by the toil of old and almost fieshless hands. They in their youth protected us shall we neglect them in their old age? It has often been said that republics are thanklers; that they use man's beet blood, and having accomplished their purpose, leave those who served them to reflect on the evils of being born in one s own country." But it is believed that we have only to point out such as are deserving of aid, to procure for them at least the necessary comforts of life. James Green, of No. 73 West Twenty seventh street, nearly 80 years old, and who was in the army during our last war with England, is now in an gnenviable condition, poor and almost friendless. Will not they who are inclined to almogiving, but who often times withhold their charities for fear of misbestowing, visit the old man, and one r him with those luxurice of Bin bread and cheese !- nothing to Dives, but lux-

A CORRECTION. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

tries to an old American soldier

Sin: In your honored paper of July 9 we find a correspondence on the festivity of the Fourth of July in the Naval Academy at Annapolis-the garrison of the &b Regiment N. Y. State Militia. As this correspond-

6th Regiment N. Y. State Militin. As this correspondence contains an error, if of premeditated untruth, we consider it our duty to ask from you the kindly favor to publish this correction.

Your correspondent said that on the morning of the 4th a national salute was fired by the Artillery company of the 6th Regiment, under command of 2d Lieut. Eichberg. The said national salute was fired on order of Capt. Will. Baker of the Artillery Company under the command of set Lieutenant Frank-nation. The National salute at sunset was fired under command of Capt. Baker himself. As this correspondence does injustice to two worthy officers of our company, it is but ustice to two worthy officers of our company, it is but natice to them to correct the sold statement of your brrespendent, and we renew our polite request for

ROBERT HOFFMAN.

ROBERT HOFFMAN.

C. A. TI'M, Orderly Se g unit.

PHILIP LANG.

THEO. KRETZSCHMAR.

LOUIS BRUNNER, Corp.

W. HARLT'NG, Sergeant.

ZDWARD EUPHRAT, &c. &c.

Members of the Artillery Com. 6th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

torrespondent, and we renew our polite is publishing this letter in your honored paper.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH-

STRENGTH OF THE FEDERAL ARMY IN THAT

REGION.

From The St. Lown Learning News, July 12.

Maj. Sturgis, with inscommand, which started from Kaneas City two weeks ago, nerived at Clinton, Heavy County, on the 3d inst., and went into camp (Camp Washington, to await the arrival of Gen. Lyen's com-

Advices subsequent to the 4th state that Gen. Lvon had reached Henry County, and with the force of Maj. Stargs added to his own, was pushing his way toward Oscoola, in St. Clair County.

The whole force thus commanded by Gen. Lvon is not less than 6,000 men, of whom 1,500 are United States regulars. The command is well supplied with artillery, and all the aspointments required in a campaign. There is little doubt but that, by this time, it has reached Jasper County, and is in active pursuit of the State forces under Jackson, Rains, Price and Parsons. The entire strength of the Federal army new in the

The entire strength of the rece at army new in the Southwest, under command of Gen. Lyon, is about 10,000 men, consisting of the Boonville command of Gen. Lyon, 4,000; Major Sturgh's command, 2,500; and the regiments of Col. Siegel, Col. Brown, Col. Kallram, Col. Salamon, and Gen. Sweeney. In addition to this there are in Greene and the adjoining counties Union Home Guards to the amount of probably 3,000, who can be brought into service whenever needed. Thus there is a total force of about 13,000 effective

men at the command of Gen. Lyon in the South-West. The entire force under two. Jackson cannot exceed \$,000 men, and is probably much smaller—postly writed, badly organized, and desinte of all the elearmed, badly organized, and destinite of all the de-ments except raw courage that makes an army effec-tive. Under these disnovantages, it will be impossible for the State troops to continue the unequal contest, and we may, therefore, expect, in two weeks at far-thest, to hear of the restoration of quiet in South west Missouri, and ageneral submission to Federal ambority. We understand that is there received in this city from Bentonville, Arkans as, state that the Arkansas forces, to the number of several thousand, were cheaninged at that place, under command of Ben. McCulloch. His army conducted of Texans, Indians and Arkansas troops, but strong to say, he may made no profibrs of assist-

army condated of Texaus, Indians and Arkausas troops, but, strange to say, be tool made no proffers of assist-ance to Gov. Juckson. His policy reems to be to main-tain his present position and defend Arkausas, leaving Missouri to her rate.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT FLORIDA AND MONEOE STATION

From The St. Louis Sepubli an, July 13. The officers and passengers on the train that arrived The officers and passengers on the train that strived at 12 o'clock last night, on the North Missouri Load, give the fellowing particulars of the affair at Monroe, which, being gathered from parties that were present, may be considered substantially correct. On Monday, Con. Smith, hearing that the Sante troops, nuder Gen. Harris, were creasured near Florida, left Mouroe Station with a force of 500 men, to disperse them. After passing Florida, and when a short distance north of one of the fords of Salt River, on the other side of which the State troops were snoamned, his force was of one of the fords of Salt River, on the other ride of which the State troops were encamped, his force was suddenly ared upon from he roadside by about 200 of Harris's command. At this spot there was an open field, lying to the right of the road, and about eighty yards in width. The State troops, who were a mounted scouting party, had left their horses a short distance back in the woods, and fixed in ambush from the concepts side of the light.

taounted scouting party, had left their horses a short distance back in the woods, and fired in ambush from the opposite side of the field. The obly person injured by the fire was Capt. Mc-Allister, of the 16th Illinois Regiment, who was mortally wounded. The Federal to cas returned the fire without effect, and retired to Monroe station to swait resisforcements, the balance of Harris' command having crossed the ford and commenced a system of guerrilla warfare. After retreating a few miles the Federal forces encamped until the next day, when they again retired toward Monroe station. A short skirmish was here engaged in, without less to either side. In the meantime, no guard having been left at Monroe, Capt. Own entered the place with about 200 of the state forces, and broved the depot and some care.

The officers on the Hambibal and St. Jovenh road report thirteen passenger and seventeen freight care destroyed, and another station-home burned a short distance from Monroe. Col. Smith, as soon as he remained the latter place, threw his entire force into a large building used as an academy. Harris' command, some 2,500 in number, surrounded him and brought two sixpound cannon to bear on the building. Owing to the distance at which they were placed and the unshill all working they did no execution.

Daring the capitant interchange of shots that took place, two men, but connected with either slides, but residents of Monroe, were killed. The name of one was Hotchkiss.

Was Huschkiss.

Day before yesterday strong recoforcements arrived.

Lay before yesterday strong recoforcements arrived. from Hamibal sod the West to the ani of Col. Smith. Gen. Harris, seeing that his tuen were inco-able of making offertial resistance, being armed with shot-

guns and common rifles, ordered them to leave and look

guns and common rifles, ordered them to leave and look out for their own safety.

He also ordered them to assemble as speedily as possible, in the northern part of Calloway County, where he intended making another stand. Yesterday, Harris, with fifty men, was about ten miles from Mexico, the balance of his force being scattered over the surrounding county. On his side there are none reported killed, and only three shardy mentioned. On the Federal side only those already mentioned.

Gen. Harris intends making another stand in Calloway county. The excitement through the county is great, young men leaving with what arms they could obtain, and in parties of tens and twenties. Hundreds of them yesterday passed through Mexico, and it is estimated that Gen. Harris's force, when reassembled, were several thousand men. The road master on the Hamibal and St. Joseph Road reports the Salt River bridge destroyed, and the remains how lying in the bed of the stream, and all the culverts destroyed between Palmyra and Salt river.

A provision train from Hudson City for Monroe was thrown from the track yesterday, by a rail being displaced. Between Hudson City and Monroe there is a

A provision train from Hudson City for a failteen dis-thrown from the track yesterday, by a fail being dis-placed. Between Hudson City and Morroe there is a large amount of track torm up, and the officers of the North Milsouri Road report that no train arrived at Hudson yesterday, or will be able to under some days.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

From The London Times July 1. Lord John Russell & declaration, that the vessels of Lord John Russell's declaration, that the vessels of the two belinevent Republics of America would not be allowed to bring prices into British harbors, has been received in a characteris in manner by the North-ern States. One would have thought that, after in-veighing against us for weeks on the ground that we were about to scare the practical gains of the Southern privateers, the politicisms of Washington and New-York, when they found that they were wholly in the wong, and that the British Crown had made an ex-trone use of its prerogative o avoid all complicity with either party, would have had the grace to own that their suspicions on this point were unjust, and that, though the Old Country might be unfriendly to the cause of the Union, it was not because she was tempted by the prospect of receiving stoken goods. But even this small measure of candor and generosity is not to be expected, it seems from the American character. The roots have been so long accustomed decry others and to glorify themselves, the habi-interpreting every occurrence so as to feed their in jeulousy and vanity is so inveterate, that even now own jealousy and valuty is so inveterate, that even now with their constitution in roins, with a hostile army within a few miles of their capital, and with several millions of their former fellow citizens, declaring their batter of the Union and their resolution not to have been appeared among their bitter batted of the Union and their resolution not to return to the even now the Northerners cannot be boasting and exulting to one snother at their imagine victory over England. It would be a provoking if i were not a pittable spectacle. The raling passion must indeed be atrong when a community which i reat in sunder by it to call animosities cannot even in the hour of agony forbear from vanuting how it has fright ened the most powerful, the richest, the most united and the best armed engage on the globe. There can also the best armed engage on the globe. and the best armed empire on the globe. "There can be ne doubt," says one authority, "that this effect (the issuing of the Proclamation) was produced partly by the dispatch of Mr. Seward, warning the European Powers that our Government would hold no further diplomatic intercourse with them if they recognized the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy." This is the key note of a thomas d themes. The continued hostility of England, the duplicity of the Cabinet, the persistence of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in their "blackley and Purisau policy," whatever that may mean, are taken for granted, and whatever that may mean, are taken for granted, and it is declared that the only way to frustrate our malev-clent shemes is to convince us that the North is read-ation time to declare war against us, and that her privateers will sweep our merchantmen from the reastes they did in 1812. The latest newspapers are filled with ravings of this kind, which it scenes, are responded to by political men, and even by Ministers of

State.

If this abuse were confined to one or two journals, or If this abuse were confined to one or two journals, or a single party at the North, we should be inclined to treat it as a political maneuver. As it is, we can hardly read The New York Herald without a secret feeling that it is the purpose of that journal to embreil the North with England, in order to serve interests which are not those of the North. There is an ingenity in searching out and presenting in the most planing colors everything with it likely to inflame the Northern States against England or England against the Northern States. Some of the articles are written for Americans, and some, we cannot bely feeling, for the people of this country. But, if it be the wish of The Herald to help those, the open advacacy of whose Herald to help those, the open advocacy of whose cause it was obliged to give up in April, certainly its designs are study by the temper of the American people. Even Mr. Dallar, a gentleman, who has just left our shores, and who, it be represented the policy of his superiors, must have been in favor of abandoning the country of the co our stores, and who, it he represented the placy of membrane, must have been in favor of abandoning the south to its own devices, now comes forward to add to the delusions of his countrymen. We are told that he "believes the British Ministry to be hestile to us," and that Lord John Russell's recognition of the believes the British Ministry to be adhered to us far as it goes." "He is disposed to be repetted of hereniter, but a deliberate policy, to be adhered to us far as it goes." "He is disposed to believe that the great arbiter is cotton." The British Ministry, according to this state manlive account, are vacillating between Exeter Hall and Manchester—fearful of orferding the openess of Slavery, and yet drading the suger of the Cotton Lords, who are anxions about the future supply for their mills. The popular notion seems to be that England is burning with desire to help the South, and that about next November there will be an attempt to break the blockade. Only the fear of the punishment which the North is ready to indicate the contract of the punishment which the North is ready to indicate the contract of the punishment which the North is ready to indicate the contract of the punishment which her north is ready to indicate the contract of the punishment which the North is ready to indicate the contract of the punishment which her north is ready to indicate the contract of the punishment which her north is ready to indicate the contract of the punishment which are now being accounted to the contract of the punishment which are now being accounted to the contract of the punishment which are now being accounted to the contract of the punishment which are now being accounted to the contract of the

schemes.

These are the opinions which are now being expressed in every class of American society. To Englishmen they are of little concern to far as relates to the American estimate of our national provess. Even the American estimate of our national prowess. Even with thousands of flatterers declaring that Lord Pelmerstan and Lord John Russell have been frightened by Mr. Seward, the American people are not likely to allow their cell-ester at 5 harry them into a conscless war with a fully armed European Power. But for the sake of the American character we must regree these aband displays. The conduct of England justilies itself to every thinking man, and in a few weeks the present outery against us will have passed away. But it will not be forgotten here that in the Americans we have to deal with a people who will escribe every act whatever of our Government either to jeniously of their transcendent merits or fear of their superior at ength.

superior strength.

E She war against the Confederate States is now tak ing proportions which, if this country were indeed ill-in posed toward the Union, night tempt us to inter-ference. From the shores of the Atlantic to the far-off regions where the Missouri and the Kamasa roll through the wilderness, the two sections of the late Republic are armyed against each other. The west of the State Militia, who have been driven from Jefferson City by the advance of the Federal forces. What may be the state of the Adains of this great and now erfold.

the State shifts, who have been all forces. What may be the ultimate destiny of this great and powerful State it is need to foretell. We should be disposed to think that it would remain with the old Union, for it lies north of the probable boundary, and has a comparatively small number of slaver. But the slaveowners and the pioneers who formed the "Border Ruffians" of Kausas are not likely to field without a flerce struggle. From Vir, min there is nothing new; but one feature of the war is becoming very remarkable, and that is the little knowledge the Northerners are able to gain respecting the Southern Army. It is plain that the President of the Confederate States, whether he is doing much or little, is doing it with a secrecy which the commanders of the North cannot punestrate. The accounte given in the New-York papers are clearly quite worthless. One day the papers are clearly quite worthless. One day the Southerners have only a few wretched bands which are rapidly melting away through hunger and want of shelter; the next they have a splenoid army of 147,000 mm, which may at any time end arger the capital itself. We are disposed to think that the Confederate forces men, which may at any time endanger the capital itself. We are disposed to think that the Confederate forces do not equal in numbers those of the Union, and that in rifles and amountains they are defective; but, on the other hand, it is known that they took a great number of gens at Norfolk, and that the foundery at Richmond has been at work for the last two mouths. They will probably remain on the defensive and await the attack of Gen. Scott and the invading army. Whether the stand will be made in the present position of the Confederate forces or in the intronchments which they are add to have made further South, is a question which we have no data for determining.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT ALEXANDRIA

Press from the South by Saturday's train report the following state of affairs at Alexandria and vi-

cinity:
A negro, the servant of a captain of an Alabama Company, was brought into easing at Fells Church on Friday, and from his statements the reported with-drawal of the Confederate forces from Fairfax Court-House is confederate.

drawal of the Confederate forces from Fairfax Court-House is confirmed.

Two companies of the Connecticut troops, with a detachment of cavalry, were about leaving Falls Church on Saturday for Fairfax to make a recomboissa so of the Gravel Read, and ascertain the correct position of affairs. There were righteen guns at Fairfax recently, all of which, it is said, have been withdrawn.

drawn.

The troops at Alexandria, with the exception of the Pennsylvania 4th and 5th, and the Massachusette 5th, are now encamped in the viciolity of Cameron's Run and Cloud's Mills it being the purpose to form them into line and divide into brigades. The brigades are constituted as follows:

Commanded by Col. Franklin—Pennsylvania 4th, Pennsylvania 5th, Massachusette 5th, Misnecota ist.

rainly lave a bayer time in security provi-

that while returning from Virginia he had net wish a serious accident, but this is incorrect. While riding in a buggy waren with a friend, the horse become unmanagable, and the vehicle overturned, but he escaped with a few slight bruises.

Mr. May, before proceeding to Richmond, had an interview upon the subject with President Lincoln and Gen. Scott, and stated frankly that he proposed to visit Jefferson Davis and other prominent men of the Confederate Igrees, eathely upon his own responsibility and not in his official character. Both approved of his motives, and Gen. Scott wrote him a special pass, by the aid of which he was enabled to pass the lines of both armies without molestation, and reach Ricamond by the action without molestation, and reach Ricomond in the usual time of travel. He was cordially received by the par ica he visited, nearly all of whom he had served with during a previous Congress.

Mr. May was soon satisfied that the present difficulties of the satisfication and the present difficulties of the satisfication.

ties of the nation can only be cettled by a sangumary war, and not by pacific measures. His design was to retorn to Washington and take his seat at the opening of Congress, but for nearly a week he was very ill, and left Richmond in opposition to the advice of his attending physician. Soon as he recovers he will proceed to Washington, and enter upon his duties as a member of the flouse.

RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. MAGRUDER, ETC. RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. MAGRUDER, ETC.
The statements published in the papers to the effect that Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, of the Confederate forcer, had been killed in a skirmish of outposts near Yorktown, as well as the death of Capt. DesGuesy, are certainly erroseous. Both officers have many relatives residing in this city, who have made dhligent inquities in regard to the matter, and are satisfied that there is no foundation for the rumors. An official report, however, received at Richmond at the War Department, shows both statements are false. The only officer of distinction who has been killed in that department of the Confederate army was Lieut.-Col. Lyon, who was in command of a regiment of Louislans volunteers. in command of a regiment of Louisiana volunteers. His remains were forwarded to Richmond for interment. The reports to the effect that Gen. Lee was not serving in the Confederate army are also without foundation. The General holds a very responsible commission, and on Thursday attended a council of war with Jeff. Davis in Richmond.

war with Jeff. Davis in Richmond.

Aurest of Mr. Baughman, editor of The Frederick Citizen, and late Appraiser General in the Customalione of this city, was arrested at Sandy Hook, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Friday, charged with trea-on. He was brought down in the charged with trea-oa. He was notogial down in the train from Frederick, on Saturday atternoon, to the Rolay House, and then conveyed, in charge of a Lieutenant and two soloiers, to Washington City. It is alleged that he had letters concealed under the lining of his cont which were to be delisered to parties in Virginia. He has a sister residing at Sandy Hock, where he has been in the babit of visiting frequently.

MR. JOHN MEKRYMAN ADMITTED TO BAIL In the United States District Court on Saturday, In the United States District Court on Saturday, George M. Gill, esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. Juo. Merryman, indicted for treason against the United States, and unde upplication for bail. The Courtfixed the amount of bail required at \$40,000 Messrs, John S. Gittinge, Adam B. Kyle, Charles Ridgely and Charles Buchanam be oring souriey for \$2,000 jointly and severally, and Mr. Merryman being taken in his own recognizance for a like amount. Mr. Merryman was brought up from Fort Mellerry in charge of United States Marshal Benifant, having been delivered over to the civil authorities by the Commander of the Fort. He was recognized to appear at the November term of the Circuit Court.

GENERALS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES SERVICE.

The following is a list of the general appointed in the provisional and regular armies of the Confederate

1. Satanel Cooper, Va. Adj. Gen. U. S. A. 2. I.st. E. Johnan, Va. C. M. Gen. U. S. A. 3. Robt. E. Lee, Va., Col. of Cavalry, U. S. A.

2. Jes. F. Johnson, V.S. C. M. Gen, U. S. A.
3. Robt E. Lee, Vez, Col. of Cavalry, U. S. A.
NAJON-GRADELIA: BY THE PROVINCAL ARMY.
1. David E. Tedges, G.E., Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
2. Learding Poly, Lea, Episcopal Bishop of La.
Engageric Reggs, G.E., Col. Engag. U. S. A.
2. Reacter Bragg, La., Capt. Art. U. S. A.
2. Reacter Bragg, La., Capt. Art. U. S. A.
2. M. L. Bembern, S. C. Congressman from S. C.
4. John B. Floyd, Vez, U. S. See, of War.
5. Een, McCallough, Peras. Eng. Taxas Hargers,
6. Win. H. T. Walker, Ga., Lieut. Col. Inft. U. S. A.
7. Henry A. Wise, Vez, Like Gov. of Vez,
8. H. R. Jackson, Ga., late Minteler to Ameria,
9. Brund E. Ees, S. C., Crop. Inft. U. S. A.
10. Nathan G. Erana, S. C., Major Taft. U. S. A.
11. John B. Magrader, Vez, Major Art. U. S. A.
12. Win. J. Harder, Ga., Lat. Col. Cav. U. S. A.
13. Reduct S. Garnett, Vez, Major Inft. U. S. A.
14. Reduct S. Garnett, Vez, Major Inft. U. S. A.
15. Reduct S. Garnett, Vez, Major Inft. U. S. A.
16. Reduct S. Garnett, Vez, Major Inft. U. S. A.
17. There have been other appointments mide, but the Lot yet known outside of the War office.

Frantierov, Winder, Cocke, Rumples, and Holmes are in the Provisional Army of Virginia. Gens. Theophilus H. Holmes, Gwynn, and Gattin are in the Provisional Army of North Carolina. Gees. Fillow and Anderson have appointments as Major-Generals in Tennessee. Major-General Jere Clemens commands in Alabama. [Richmond Whig, July 12.

A VOICE FROM A SLAVE STATE. Extract from an address delivered at Wilmington,

Delaware, July 4, 1861, by Dr. Wm. H. White:

Delaware, July 4, 1851, by Dr. Wm. II. White:

Pellow-chizens, it is plainly our duty to stand by
the Constitution of our country in spirit and in truth—
inflexibly maintaining its principles—the principles of
Union, of liberty, of justice, of domestic transpolity,
of common defence, and of the general welfare—it illustrates the very beau ideal of good government, one of
the colorat giffs of God to man.

The Constitution makes provision for the President
to call out the militin of the country, to use all the
military power of the Government to put down insurrection, and to repel investor; and the President is
to be the judge of the hecresity in the case. No man
can deny that a wively extended insurrection existed,
and President Lincolu has exercised the constitutional
power for the preservation of the Government; and
the man who does not sustain the act is not in favor of
defending the integrity of the Union. We want peace,
and we say to the President, bring us a speedy and
benouble peace, without bloodshed if you can, but
never at the cost of the bonor and dignity of the Government. [Applause.] This movement is called by
the Secession-peace party an unboly crusate upon never at the cost of the bonor and agenty of the too-comment. [Applause.] This movement is called by the Socsesion-peace party an unboly crusate upon the South, a war for Elack Republication, Aboli-tiosism, and the establishment of a military despolism. This is only a flimsy subterfage of Se-cession sympathizers to frighten the ignorant. If Mr. Lincoln were to attempt such a thing he well knows that the same puns pointed at the rebels would be turned against him. If a military despotism shoul! that the same man jointed at the rebels would be turned against him. If a military despotism should be established, it will be rendered necessary by the presence of a rebellion. I voted against Mr. Lincoln, and might again do so on political questions; but now I say, with the great Doughas, "Let by gones be bygones, and let us have the Union." [Applaure.] The speaker continued this part of the subject at considerable length, and then said: Fellow-citizens of Delaware, you who are about parting from your homes, with all their domestic endearments, to try the rugged life of a sold or, must remember that while the natherities of your State view with indifference the patriods, that swells your bosons, that while secessionists assemble at the State capted to denounce your country, and your cause, and that, too, be it said to their abanes, within right of the tombs of the patriot and statesman, John M. Clayton, and the solder of Revolutionary renown, Hazlett, who battled for the same country, the same Constitution, and the some principles for which you are preparing to fight. [Great applause.]

I my remember you have brighter bonors to reap than solviers from any other State in the Union; you are to upoid the character of the "Blue Hen's Chickens;" [a voice, "that's so!"] you are to keep the diamond bright, and follow where a Kirkwood, a Juequet and a Haylett have led, and where victory can goin no haurals in a bad cause. You are not going to fight friends, neighbors, nor brethren, but armed rebels. Let your patriotism be like that of Brutus, who slew his own son when found guilty of a conspiracy against the Government.

Strike! For your alters and your free;

Commanded by Col. Wilcox—Michigan 1st, Fire Zouares, New Y. rk 3sts.

Commanded by Col. Howard—Mains 3d, 4ts, and 5ts, and Vermont 2d.

Not yet brigaded—New-York 16th and New-York 32d.

The whole force being under the command of Col. Hichitzelman.

The slow movement of troops forward is owing in a great measure to the want of bagange-wagons and it is incorrect in the connells of the nuion. Soon rest measure to the want of bagange-wagons and the necessity for reputing the bridges on the route.

It is probable that Fairfax Court-House will be occipied by nightfall or early Sonday morning.

The Moant and the New-Jersey 1st passed over to Vicpinia on Friday morning.

The Moant and the New-Jersey 1st passed over to Vicpinia on Friday morning.

RETURN FEOM RICHMOND OF THE HON.

HENNEY MAY.

The Hon. Henry May, whose visit to Richmond about two weeks since has been frequently acticed, not heart of the circuit of the corporate properties, and the condition of the information of the single of Saturday evening, and is not been for the policier, but this is incorrect. With right in sounce, to this city on Saturday evening, and is not should be the size of the corporation of the corporate of the corporation of the corporate of the corporat maliet and chisel, be able to revive their epitaphe, he would find that posterity had written it thus on each: Traiter to bis party, traiter to his friends, and traiter

to his country!
[The speaker continued some time longer to entertain his audience, who evidenced their patriotism and appreciation of the address by continued applause.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED REBEL OFFICER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE-JULY 16.

This morning a Frenchman named T. E. Flory, was brought to the Marshal's office, charged with being an officer in the Confederate army. He was also accused of being at the singe of Fort Sumfer and fighting in the ranks of the Rebels. He was arrested by the police at his boarding-house in this city. Among his effects were found a large package of letters, most of them written in French, and a uniform of the Southern army, with the buttons cut off. These buttons were also found, and contained an impression representing a palmette tree. Flory asserted his entire innocence, and alleged that he left Challeston and went to Havre, France, long before the fort was taken. He produced letters showing that he was in France at that time. The case will be investigated.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

Volunteer military matters are now comparatively dull in and around the city. There are, however, no less than twelve new regiments in process of forma-tion; two-thirds of them being nearly full, and all of them growing in numbers, slowly but smely. The principal rendezvous are: Camp Scott, where there are five regiments; Camp Tammany, at Great Neck, L. I.: Brooklyn Phnianx, at Fort Schnyler, East River, near Hell Gate; Washington Grays, at East New. York; New-York Mounted Rifles, Yorkville; Lincoln Cavalry, Elm Park; U. S. Chasseurs, Palace Garden; Zonaves, at Saltersville, New-Jersey. Among the regiments not yet in camp are the Scott Rifler, whose headquarters are at No. 19 Beekman street; the Conti nental Guard of Brooklyn, at No. 349 Fulton street; the "Ellsworth's Avengers," composed of Ward asso cistions; together with other organizations in their incipiency. There are perhaps half a dozen recruiting offices for regiments both militin and volunteer, now in the service; the former located at the armories and company drill-rooms of their respective regiments, and the latter at all sorts of places between Pattery place and Bloomingdale. There are, besides, many military empanies forming quietly, and perfecting themselves

in drill, but not with the intention of volunteering. The volunteer official headquarters in the city likewise at a loll. Quarternaster-General Arthur was at Albany yesterday. His only business at present is uniforming some new regiments. Numerous boxes of surgical appliances, such as bandages from the N. Y. ical Association, are stored at his office, No. 51 Walker street, for dispensation. Paymaster General Van Buren is engrossed with the responsibility of thousands opon thousands of small bills, the correctness of which requires to be investigated before payment is ordered. Brigadier-General Hall, the successor
of Gen. Sandford in the command of the First Division
N. Y. S. M., is engaged in the interests of some new
cavalry regiments required by General Scott. Commissary General Welch, at the Seventh Avenue Arsenal is doing what he can be another a record of the control of the capture of the L. S. saling corvette Dele,
from Port-month, N. H.. The Daic is a record-class
alcop-of-war, is 556 tuns burden, and carries 16 guns. instead of old and unreliable muskets, such as could be picked up at short notice for the defense of the Capital and the Union. The United States Quartermaster, Col. Tompkins, has, just now, but few transportations

of importance to make.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Only about one hundred men have patronized the Sutler's Department for some days past. They are odds and ends of half-a-dozen regiments. A band for the Massachusetts 11th Regiment, 22 members, princi-pally from Ashland, Mass., got together on Monday for the first time, are daily practicing and getting in tune. They expect to leave us on Thursday. A recruiting dquarters for the Naval Brigade, which has been newly reorganized and called the Const Guard, is kept here under Capt. Burnett. The object is to raise 15 more men. On Monday 35 were sent on under a Lieu-temant; yesterday 40 more went in charge of a corporal; and to-day another installment will depart. A cavalry recruiting tent is kept open constantly in one corner of the Park. To-day the Sutler is looking out for Col. Webster's regiment, from Massachusette, in order to give them a good breakfast if they call. On Thursday, he has reason to believe, a regiment from Maine may find occasion to avail themselves of his accommodations, but it is impossible to be sure about such

things.

COL. JULIAN ALLEN'S REGIMENT.

Many of the volunteers of the original Polish Leglen joined the 31st Regiment, Col. Pratt, and some went away with the Garibaldi Guard. Julian Allen has nobly exerted himself, like many other of our best citizens, though foreign born, and he now offers another regiment of 800 men to the Secretary of War. This regiment will have a battery of Bishop's patcet breech-loading guas. A few more vaduateers will find a good commander by joining this regiment.

SCOTT RIFLES.

This regiment will have a battery of lishop's platest and mindly again do so on political questions; but now I say, with the great Doughas, "Let by gones be bygones had better at the Union." [Applaame.] The speaker continued this part of the subject at considerable length, and then said: Fellow-citizens of Dehaware, you who are about parting from your home, with all their domestic endearments, to try the ragged life of a sold or, must remember that while the natherities of your State view with indifference the patriodan that swells your boxons, itsat while seccessioning assemble at the State expated to denounce your country, and your cause, and that, too, be it said to their shame, within right of the tombs of the patriot and entesman, John M. Cleyton, and the soldier of Revolutionary renown, Hallett, who buttled for the same country, the same constitution, and the same principles for which you are preparing to fight. [Great applause.]

Lay remember you have brighter homes to reap than soldiers from any other State in the Union; you are proparing to fight. [Great applause.]

Lay remember you have brighter homes to reap than soldiers from any other State in the Union; you are proparing to fight. [Great applause.]

Lay remember you have brighter homes to reap than soldiers from any other State in the Union; you are to uphold the character of the "Blue Heris" of the same principles for which you are proparing to fight. [Great applause.]

Lay remember you have brighter homes to reap than soldiers from any other State in the Union; you are to uphold the character of the "Blue Heris" of the same from a character of the "Blue Heris" of the same from a character of the patriodal patrio

known to our citizens, and has seen service in the revolutions of 1º48 and 1849. Be side these, many experienced officers of a regular military education have offered their services. The men, of whom there are enlist d about 500, have an intelligent and stordy apcannot a atout 500, tave an intelligent and story appearance. We hope for patriotic chizens will do their be to assist the organization of the Fremont Regiment, a departers Nos. 55 and 57 Foreyth street.

Major-Gen, John C. Fremont was waited upon yesterday as the Astor House by a committee of officers of the

Major-Gen. John U. Frement was waited upon yester day at the Astor House by a committee of officers of this regment. The deputation was introduced by Dr. Justus Ad. Iberg of California, the well-known geologist. General Frement expressed himself much satisfied with the intents and purposes of the regment, and promised his active surport in procuring a speedy acceptance of the same by the authorities in Washington.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVE REGIMENT.

Maj, Mansield Davica has been very successful in
obtaining the des red number of recruits for Cel.
Duryee's popular regiment. The last detachment of
100 men will leave for the cent of war in a few days.
Meanwhile, Maj. Davice intends visiting Fortress
Monroe, to transact some businesse which nee's his
personal attention, and will return after a brief absence. For the convenience of response living to the personal attention, and will return after a brief absence. For the convenience of persons living no the river, the Major has caused a deput for the registry of manes to be opened at Catekill, and already a number of recruits have been gathered. The regiment is very popular on account of the comfort and elegance of the uniform, and the skill of the officers. On Tuesday, at 2 o'tlock, p. m., a beautiful stand of cobers was presented to the regiment, and received by Capt. Kilpatrick for his company, and by Maj. Davies in behalf of the regiment. The sonor is Miss Pyne. Maj. Davies is recruiting a fine band of musicians, to whom he furnishes a very handsome uniform, and gives to first-class men the pay of Sergeant of Engineers, and to second-class ones \$15 per month.

class men the pay of Sergeant of Engineers, and to second-class ones \$16 per month.

CAMPHON ZOUAVES.

A new regiment under this name has its headquarters at No. 491 Broadway, where an officers' meeting will be held to-day at 1 o'clock.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

All men who have signed the roll of Company A, Lincoln Gavelry, and any good horsemen who may, wish to sign, are requested to meet at headquarters, Disbrow's Riding Academy, at 8 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, July 17, 1861. Officers are to be elected, and arrangements made for being mustered into service immediately.

By order of Col. McReynelds.

LINCOLN C. H. OGLE, Adjutant.

C.H. GGLE, Adjutant.

BORSES FOR THE WAR.

Under the direction and supervision of Quartermaster Tompkins, fifty houses, purchased for the War Department, were shipped from this city yesterday afterdoo for Washington. Their average chat was \$118.53, and all have been duly inspected by the proper Committee under Capt. Eagle. They were shipped by steamer to Elizabethport, and thence by the Camden and Armay Relighed. and Amboy Railroad.

and Amboy Railroad.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

In anticipation of the immediate acceptance of this regiment, several of the companies will go into camp on Thursday, on one of the finest camping grounds in the vicinity of New-York. Subsistence will be fornighed the troops at once, and a contract has been made for 1,000 Eafield rides, with sword-bayonets. The members of this regiment are directed to report themselves to their several officers immediately. The officers will meet at 11 o'clock, this day, Wednesday, at Headquarters in William street.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NOW AT WASHINGTON.
Liout-Col. Lord of this regiment will forward all

Lieut.-Col. Lord of this regiment will forward all soldiers belonging to the regiment who have been left in this city, to Washington, by applying to him at the Park Barracks this day.

A detachment of United States cavalry was sent rom this city a few days ago to Carlisle, Pa. Soon after their arrival, a draft of 200 was made up for the war, and forwarded to the national capital, in conpliance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief. They are quartered in the Seventh-street Park. Lecruiting for this branch of the army is getting toler-

Capt. Newton of the United States Topographical Engineers has submitted a report of a visit to Mary-Hights, whither he was sent to exercise a little

professional reconnoite ing.

In Friladelphe, M. T. Briley, Briley & Sons, Briley & Linn, and Hilman & Streaker, have each connected one of the new steam numbouts for the Navy, Lynn & Son are building another, the work on which is progressing impuly. She is to be 165 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 12 feet deep. This vessel is expected to be ready for her machinery by the list of September. At the Philadelphia Nava-Yard, the Tosenrora is being hed forward. She will be a steam sloop-of-war, tank burden, and rates 15 guns. Her leng h with 900 tans burden, and rates 15 guns. Her leng h will be 210 feet. The steamboat presented to the Government by Mr.

The steambont presented to the Government by Att.
Welcott is not worth \$7.0,000, as reported. Sae is seven
years old, was, it is raid, sank once or twice, and was
turchased over a year ago by paths interested in
Wisconsin pherics, for about \$3,000. San is 130 feet
long. Is feet deep, and is now lying at P inceton.
A detachment of United States recruits arrived here
yesterday from Rochester, and were transferred to
long and sandy to the same service.

The hands at the Navy-Yard were paid off yester-The steam-sloop Richmond, 14, was hauled into

rders are to join the blockade fleet.

Successionists in New-Jersey .- The town of Perth Amboy is infested by a knot of Secessionists, who, not content with talking treason, have at length begun to outrage loyal chittens. The headquarters of these traiton, whose brother, Albert Compton, on Monday bru-tally assaulted and knocked down in the street, Dr. Palmer, a most respectable and inoffensive elderly gentleman, of small stature and infirm health. The incitement to this outrage was, that Dr. Palmer a few weeks ago mildly rebuked a young female relative of the Comptons for saying publicly on the steamer Passaio that the American flag was a dirty rag which ought to be trampled under foot, at the same time exerting himself to protect the young woman from the effects of the indignation which her foolish remark had excited among the passengers on the boat. It is high time that these traiters should be taught to be content

with free speech. They cannot be allowed to carry

their treason so far on this side of the Potomac as to

eat patriotic citizens for expressing their sentiments.

The Flag of Truck and the Disparch to Mr. Lincoln.—Last Sunday, Lieut-Col. Thomas H. Taylor, C. S. A., of Kentneky, left this city for Weshington, bearing a letter from President Davis to President Lincoln, understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal pontalment of the prioners taken on board the privateer Savannah. Col. T. proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. Beauterard by whom, it is said, he was furnished with a letter to Gen. McDowell, in command of the Lincoln forces on this side of the Potonac. He then proceeded to Pairfax Court Home, where he was furnished with an except of twelve men and two non-commissioned officers, under command of a Lieutenaut, with a white flag. Thence he proceeded toward Arlington, encountering a squadron of the enemy's dragoons when within about reven miles of that place, to whose commanding officer he made known his erraud. Arriving at Arlington, Gen. Scott was notified of his presence, and sent a carriage to convey him to Wastington, where he errived about 9 o'clock Monday night, and delivered his letter to Gen. Scott—Lincoln not being visible. Col. T. was then resouveyed to Arling-THE PLAG OF TRUCE AND THE DISPATCH TO MR. and sent a corriege where to Geo. Scott-Linecia not sent a crived about 9 o'clock Monday might, and delivered his letter to Geo. Scott-Linecia not being visible. Col. T. was then re-conveyed to Arlington, where he spent the night, and the next day was escorted back through the enemy's lines. Geo. Scott informed him that an answer to the letter of which he was the learer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. T. to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals Lee and Beauregard. Col. T. while in the enemy's lines was treated with all the courteries of the profession.

[Riehmond Whig, July 12.

PERSONAL NOTES.—A number of the members of the Pro isional Congress, which meets at Richmond on the 20th, have already arrived. Colonel Grafton D. Spurrier of Baltimore, has been appointed by President Davis as Quartermaster in the Confederate Southern Army, and has been assigned by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to the Fourth Brigade, composed of the Teath and Thurteenth Virginia, ThirdTennessee, and First Maryland Regiments, now stationed at Winchester. Among the arrivals at Richmond on Friday last we find the names of the Hon. Albert Rust, Arkansas; W. H. Brown, Baltimore; Cel. Hill Carter, Virginia; ex-Cov. Enoch Louis Lowe, Maryland. Cel. Porcher Miles of South Carolina is attached to Gen. Beauregard's staff at Manassas Junction; ex-Speaker Orr is in Richmond; the Hon. Mr. Keitt and Senator Clingman have gone to Fairfax; the Hon. A. H. Stepneas and the Hon. Howell Cobb were at Augusta, Gu., cn the 3d inst.

FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

AN EMEUTE IN ROME.

MONETARY CRISIS IN RUSSIA. EXCITEMENT IN WARBAW.

Death of Mrs. Browning the Poeters

SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS IN CHINA

PEKIN THREATENED.

The screw steamship City of Washington, Cept. Brooks, from Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived at this pers vesterday afternoon,

The Bohemian arrived off Londonderry early on the morning of the 3d inst. The main part of the City of Washington's news has

been anticipated. The following was telegraphed to Oneenstown: SOUTHAMPTON, July 3 .- The U. S. steamer Fulton,

SOUTHAMPTON, July 3,—The U. S. steamer Fullar, from New-York on the 22d, has arrived.

Pauls, July 3.—Judement in the case of Mirce has been adjourned till Friday.

The Patric states that the Sultan has ordered the construction of a new armor-plated vessel, to be named the "Mahomed." The same journal states that it was reported that the Bulgarians were on the point of returning to the Russian Greek Church.

The Emperor has arrived in Paris, and has presided at the Council of Ministers. He will proceed to Vichy to-morrow.

at the Council or Ministers. The hope of the to-morrow.

Rowr, July 2.—An affray has taken place between the people and the Pentifical genedarmes. A Preach general arms and several other persons were wounded, Saint Perrassing, July 3.—A monetary crisis becomes daily more imminent. Both gold and silver osin have drappeared from the market. Discount has risen to 9 per cent, even at which rate money is very scurod. Port trade is stagmant. A fresh emission of treasury

an extroordinary meeting of the high functionaries has been held in the Governor's Palace at Warraw. The Saxon and Krusinski Gardens in that city have been suidenly transformed into a military camp.

Agram, July 3.—The Creatian Diet will not accept the union with Hungary, unless the latter consents to assume a different position in her treatment of that

anestice.

Berser, July 3.—The Council of State, in its citting to-day, voted £100,000 to defray the cost of an expedicion to Japan for concluding a treaty of commerce with that country. In the National Council, is was decided to treat the effair of Savoy as an open question, and to energetically protect the rights of Switzerland. Viewas, July 3.—The Emperor received the deputation from the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet, which has expressed its approval of the Imperial receipts of Hungary. The Emperor declared to the deputation his intention of maintaining in reference to Hungary the policy announced in his speech at the opening of the Reichsrath.

Turns, July 3.—The Guzette de Torino of to-day

Trais, July 3.—The Gazette de Torino of to-day save it is reported that the French have evacuate Civita Vecchia, and were also about to evacuate Vi PARIS, July 3.—Count Persigny returned here this

PARIS, July 3.—Count Persigny returned here this merning from London.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"GENTRAL ORDER: Horse Guards, July 3.—Her Majesty, the Quoen, having decided that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is to proceed to Ireland for the purpose of acquiring minisary instruction, H. R. H. will join the Curragh division as a Colonel on the Staff, and will be attached, for the purpose of drill, to the First Lattation of Grenadier Guards.

"By order H. R. H. the choseal Commanding in Chief.
"James Young Scalator, Adutant General."

Prom The Landon Times City Ariacle of July 4.

The market for the English funds closed with a better tone. Although preparations were making for the

the market for the Engined rands closed with a better tone. Although preparations were making for the bills falling due to-day, the demand in the discount market was not particularly active. There were no transactions in gold at the bank. The railway market improved yesterday, and closed at the highest prices of today.

Improved yearchary, of to-day.

The poeless, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, expired at Florance an hour atter day break on Saturday moraling hast, June 22.

The Great Western Bailway traffic returns show this week a decrease of £1,153, Great Northern of £1,793, and the London and South-Western an increase of £1,175.

Rev. J. Francis Lewis, D. D., has been apnted the first Rishop of Kingston, Upper Cause the Court will leave town this afternoon for me, for the season.
The Herold considers the postponement of Mr. Cross's nech bill to July 24, as equivalent to its being

charch bill to July 24, as equivalent to its being shelved for the session.

Inclusive of the remittance from Liverpool, resterday, by the City of Washington, the shipments of gold to America since November last, amounted to 27,822,000.

Letter received in this city from Manchester allude to a fullare among the German merchants. The em-barrasments being owing to speculation in abares by the principal partners.

Accounts received at Saint Petersburgh, from Pekin,

Accounts received at Saint Petersburgh, from Pekin, to the 25th April, state that the insurgents were making considerable progress. In the last buttle the Imperial army were routed. The insurgents them marched rapidly against Pekin, and were menacing the Capital. It is stated that the Russian Priests and Monks, sent into the Chinese provinces to convert the idolaters, have had immense success.

Mr. Hind, an astronomer, calculates that the come arrived at its least distance from the sun on June 10 being then 75,000,000 miles from it. Its distance from the earth on Saturday was rather over 13,000,000 miles and little less than 15,000,000 on Sanday evening. It is therefore recording slowly from us as well as from the

and lible less than 10,000,000 on Sanday evening. It is therefore receding slowly from us as well as from the sun. The apparent length of the tail on Teachy aight was 16,000,000, the nucleus was about 1,400 miles in length.

The French troops in Cochin China are said to be suffering greatly from the climate.

Five hundred autskets had been seized by the police

at Naples, where some disturbances are reported.

The Gazette di Torino says the Government have informed Guribaldi that attempts would be made on his life, and that measures have been taken for watching the entry to Caprera.

The elections resulting from the change of ministry had taken place. Ricasoli and Minghetti were both

The elections resulting from the change of ministry had taken place. Ricasoli and Minghetti were both reflected.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the lat, refused to consider a petition for the recal of Mazzini from Italy. The discussion on the National Loan bill was resumed. Baron Ricasoli said:

"We arm not only for the defense of the National torritory, such as it actually is, but also to complete it, to restore it to its natural and legitumic boundaries. [Cheers.] Thanks to the principle of non-intervention, our nationality will very soon be universally and solemnly acknowledged, as well as our incontestable right to complete our independence. [Sensation.] I have heard some mention of a project of cession. Fermit me to repel with disdain such an idea at once and forever. The King's Government sees a National territory to defeed and to recover. It sees Rome and Vonice, and addresses them in words expressing the griefs, wishes, hopes, and intentions of the mition. Time will open the way to Venice.

"We wish also to go to Rome. For Italians therefore it is not only a right but an inexorable necessity; but we do not wish to go to Rome aided by rash and inopportune insurrectionary movements, which might comprenise the national work. We wish to go to Rome in accord with France, at the same time opening to the Church a way of reform, by giving har that liberty and independence which will invite her to regeneration—a task to be accomplished by the frank and loyal abandenment of that power which is opposed to that great idea of her institution."

The National Loan bill then passed by 242 against 14 votes.

During the debate Sig. Musalina denounced the Li-

During the debate Sig. Musslims denounced the alliance with France, and insisted that France should be incompelled to cease the occupation of Reme. He segted that England was the only true friend of Italy.

FROM NEW-GRANADA. - The bark Restless, Capt. Lothrop, from Savanilla, arrived on Tuesday morning, bringing dates to June 30. The latest news from the sent of war in the interior of New-Granads, was Gen. Mosquera with the Liberal forces under his com-mand, was within three miles of Bogota.

Boy Drownen.—Charles Ballard, a schoolboy, we drowned while bathing on Friday linst at the foot of Forty-second street, East Fliver. The body was recovered yeaterday, and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 237 Fourth avenue, where an inquest was held by Coroner Gamble.